

# Berlin Anxious to Settle Lusitania Dispute Quickly

## OSBORNE CASE DEADLOCKED; UP TO WHITMAN

Warden Won't Re-sign; Riley Confers with Governor.

## KIRCHWEY AIDS SING SING HEAD

Leave of Absence Asked and Refused—Dean Declines Friend's Place.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Albany, Dec. 29.—Whether Thomas Mott Osborne will remain as warden of Sing Sing will have to be decided by Governor Whitman. To-night, after a day of discussion between the Governor, John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons, and Dean George W. Kirchwey, representing the warden, the situation was deadlocked.

At 6 o'clock it appeared as though the matter had been arranged to the satisfaction of all. Osborne at that time was informed that the superintendent, with Mr. Whitman's approval, would grant him a leave of absence until after his trial and allow Mr. Kirchwey to represent him at the prison, and he wrote a letter asking leave on those conditions.

This request Kirchwey presented to Riley, who refused to grant it, declaring that he would grant an application that Osborne "be relieved from duty," but would not grant any leave of absence.

Under a "relief from duty" Osborne would be out of Sing Sing until such time as Riley might see fit to restore him or appoint a successor to his place. Under a leave of absence he would still be warden of Sing Sing and as such would have certain duties to perform at the prison.

After this letter had been presented and the request therein refused, Riley told reporters that Kirchwey had asked him to permit Mr. Osborne to resign, and that at the request of the dean he had postponed matters until Osborne reached here to lecture.

Contradicting Riley.

When this was repeated to Mr. Kirchwey he denied it emphatically.

"You must have misunderstood Riley," he declared.

Mr. Kirchwey was informed that the statement had been repeated to Riley and he had reiterated it.

"Then he must be crazy," said Mr. Kirchwey. "I never made any such proposition to him. The one thing that I did insist was that Osborne would not resign. I cannot understand why Riley should give out such a statement."

Dean Kirchwey arrived here this morning on the Empire State Express to confer with the Governor and Superintendent Riley. The meeting was held in the Governor's office.

Riley told Dean Kirchwey, it was stated, that he hoped he bore Mr. Osborne's resignation, and that he also hoped he would accept the vacancy thus created. Kirchwey's reply to both suggestions was in the negative.

A discussion proceeded for several hours. Then it was suspended until Mr. Osborne arrived from the prison soon after noon. Osborne was met by Dean Kirchwey at the station, and after a brief conference a leave of absence would be granted to him to allow him to prepare for his trial, with Kirchwey in charge in the interim, he agreed to the proposal.

"I don't need to see battle on that," he said. "That is what we decided we would have to ask for last night."

Accordingly, a letter reciting the fact that he had been indicted and that the warden left to lecture before the Albany High School Alumni, convinced that there had been some hitch.

"If Riley cannot stand by that proposition," he declared, as he left the hotel, "the matter will have to go to the Governor."

Meantime Kirchwey had seen Riley. The latter, he said, refused absolutely to stand by the terms of the agreement previously made. Kirchwey added that the entire matter would have to go over until to-morrow.

Riley, on his part, was telling at the same time that Osborne, through Kirchwey, had asked permission to resign.

"If he does not resign I shall certainly remove him," said Riley.

"When?" he was asked.

"Meaning that you will have to see the Governor?"

"I do not know that I shall see the Governor," he replied.

"Do you mean by that that you will remove Mr. Osborne without the permission of the Governor?"

"I do not know that the Governor will have to be seen."

"Mr. Riley has the power to remove Osborne," said Patrick H. McDonald, Riley's confidential man, whom Osborne had arrested on a charge of assault last August.

"And the Governor the power to remove Mr. Riley?" was suggested.

"That," said Riley, "may be the case. But why that remark?"

"Because it has been repeatedly charged by Mr. Osborne's friends that

## 'Twas the Mob Spoiled Henry Ford's Peace Plans

That's Detroit's Unanimous Opinion, and the Miracle Man's Home City Is Awaiting Him with "O. K., Henry."

By ROBERT H. ROHDE.  
Detroit, Dec. 29.—Detroit is waiting with open arms for Henry Ford to come back.

For once the wand has failed, but to the city which remembers how he looked in overalls its welder is still the same old miracle man.

If the boys choose to spend a dismal Christmas in the trenches, that—says Detroit—is because there's something the matter with the boys. The first day visible to the local eye yet has to light on Henry.

Part of the rest of the world may laugh and part may sneer; part may marvel that the Big Boy was not devoured by the squirrel which he innocently nominated as his mascot, and part may knowingly estimate how many millions of dollars' worth of publicity was purchased for the price of the Oscar II's first cabin.

But Detroit, while it has lost none of its respect for the sagacity of its first citizen—squirrel regardless—knows Henry Ford well enough to be sure that no element of self-interest entered into his quixotic scheme to save the world from itself.

What Detroit Says.

The fact that cities have a certain vocal equipment was established by the late O. Henry. Detroit has, for one, and this is what its conglomerate voice is saying these days:

"Well, what's the laugh? Ford and squirrels all mixed up together? Don't get the connection. There's a million squirrels, but only one Henry Ford. That one is the greatest man in the world. Go out to Highland Park and look at the factory—twenty-one thousand men on the job and none drawing less than \$5 a day. Say 'squirrel' out there if you dare. Or say it just once too often down here in Cadillac Square."

As Seen by the Barber.

The Tribune correspondent was in a barber's chair when he made his first attempt to find out how far the miracle man had fallen in Detroit's estimation. The barber was the other party to interview No. 1.

"I see Ford's coming back," ventured the correspondent.

"Eh? Eh? Yeh?" said the barber. "You're from N' York, eh?"

"Right."

"Well, you fellows didn't give Mr. Ford a fair break down there, Henry's all right, he is. If it wasn't for those

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## RUSSIAN NEWS KILLS MAN IN HENRY STREET

Father of Family Soldiers Scattered Dead in Synagogue Loft.

"Gott in Himmel!" shouted Louis Meyer, rushing into the street. "There is a ghost in there!"

A few men followed him into the synagogue, of which he is janitor, at 184 Henry Street. Up the rickety stairs and almost above the holy ark they found the body of a man who evidently had been dead for some hours. In his hand was a torn letter in Yiddish.

"Your wife has been cut to pieces," it read. "Your daughters have been killed. The Russian soldiers. . . ."

Following the man's step, the police discovered the man's stepbrother, Joseph Friedman, of 79 Henry Street, who identified the man. Crying, Friedman told the story of Morris Gold, 58-a-week operator.

"He came from Russia with his wife and two daughters twenty-eight years ago," said Friedman. "But his wife scorned America because the younger ones were drifting away from the Jews were drifting away from the Jews on Saturday and did not observe the kosher laws. So she went back with her two daughters, but her husband stayed. For fifteen years he slept in the balcony of this synagogue and no one knew it. Every day he earned he sent to his wife and daughters in Russia, and he saved to the point of starving himself."

"Ten weeks ago a letter came from his wife. It said she and her daughters were starving. Tuesday, yesterday, a letter came from a friend, it read that his wife had been cut to pieces and his daughters killed. I do not know how he died, most likely from grief."

## IDA CLAUSSEN DONA VISITS ATLANTIC CITY

Husband Admits He Concealed His Identity.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Atlantic City, Dec. 29.—Ida Marie Byrnes von Clausen-Dona, for whom detectives of N. J. New York District Attorney's office are hunting because of her marriage Tuesday while under parole from an asylum, is here with her new husband, Francis Albert Gilbert Dona.

They arrived last night a few hours after their runaway wedding in New York, and have been in seclusion all day in a suite at the Hotel Dennis.

Dona said that the hasty wedding was a device to prevent Matthew Clausen, the new Mrs. Dona's brother-in-law, from having her recommitted. He refused to throw further light upon his identity. He claims to know the Bidon family, the wealthy Philadelphia family. Giving of the fictitious address where he procured his marriage license, he said, was a device to conceal his identity until he was ready to reveal it.

## MRS. ISELIN OPERATED ON

Wife of Adrian, 26, Now Recovering. Report from Hospital.

Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 26, was operated on for appendicitis Tuesday in Roosevelt Hospital, where she was taken from her home, at the Hotel 14 East Sixtieth Street, at 14 East Sixth Street. She was reported last night as doing well. "The operation was entirely successful," said Dr. C. E. Brewer, of 16 East Sixty-fourth Street, "and no bad after effects are anticipated."

The marriage of Mrs. Iselin, who was Miss Madeleine L'Engle to the son of C. Oliver Iselin took place in Paris in October, 1911. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L'Engle of New Orleans.

## ASQUITH WINS FEARS TO TELL MORE BACKING ANCONA STORY

Kitchener, Henderson and Balfour Favor Conscription.

Dr. Greil, Woman Survivor, Sure War Will Follow.

## EXEMPT IRISH, IS DRAFT PLAN

Smooth Passage of Bill Would Be Insured—Cabinet Crisis Past.

London, Dec. 30.—To give time for a possible reconciliation of conflicting opinions on the recruiting question, a Cabinet council called for to-day has been postponed until Friday. There is very great hope that the Cabinet then will be in practical agreement on the acceptance of Premier Asquith's proposals.

The Prime Minister found much greater support than had been supposed, some of the anti-conscriptionist ministers having realized that a peculiar situation called for exceptional treatment. Among these are A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose influence is very great, and Arthur Henderson, who, however, will be guided by the views of the Labor party.

Earl Kitchener, the War Minister, also has at last defended his opinion that the time is ripe for conscription. Much depends now on the attitude of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, both important members of the Cabinet. But there is a hopeful feeling that they may yet be induced to support the Premier in the interests of Ministerial unity.

Grey Works for Harmony.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, looks with great apprehension on any signs of disagreement as having a bad effect on the Allies, and is working hard on the path of conciliation. If it turns out that the line the government has chosen is not for compulsory direct enlistment, but for compulsory attestation along the lines of the Derby scheme, it is very probable that most of the doubtful ministers may be found supporting the Premier, and that the resignations of lesser importance, such as Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, and Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, whose departure would not involve a serious crisis.

A strong point making for unity on the new government policy is that it has met with much less opposition from the Liberal press than might have been expected. The royal influence is also being exerted, the King having publicly intimated his desire that all the men who attested under Earl Derby should wear the symbolic armband issued in connection with the scheme.

Labor Vote a Factor.

Much will depend on the attitude of the Labor party, which, although strongly opposed to conscription, may possibly be swayed by Mr. Henderson's view that the exceptional circumstances justify exceptional means.

According to the "Daily Chronicle" the new bill will be a short measure, calling on unmarried men between the ages of nineteen and forty years to attest in their age groups within a specified period of time and under the same penalties as the Derby recruits, with serious penalties for non-compliance.

According to "The Times" Mr. McKenna bases his opposition to the scheme partly on personal doubt regarding the size of the military forces required of Great Britain to win the war and partly on Great Britain's financial commitments, both at home and by way of loans to her Allies.

Mr. Runciman, the newspaper adds, is concerned to maintain the volume of trade, which he regards as an indispensable factor in the British war equipment.

"The Times" argues that had the Earl of Derby's enlistment scheme been completely successful its results would have been the same as will be obtained by conscription, and that the question how the men are obtained cannot affect the economic problem.

Various opinions are advanced concerning Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman. While "The Times" appears to think their opposition is irreconcilable, "The Morning Post" believes that they will be won over. "The Times" says that it thinks the Labor party will come into line.

Expect Smooth Passage.

Both "The Times" and "The Daily Mail" predict that when the matter comes before Parliament much of the opposition will be found to have evaporated in deference to the strong public opinion.

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## Serb Defence Betrayed by False Trust in Allies

Misled by Promises, Serbians Gave Up Strongest Positions and Broke Century's Tradition Against Retreat

Says Correspondent with Army.

Gordon Gordon-Smith, the special correspondent of The Tribune in the Balkans, was one of the few newspaper men to accompany the Serb army in its arduous retreat across the Albanian mountains, and his story is one of the first to describe the sufferings of that journey and the Serbian betrayal by the Allies.

Prizrend, which lies fifteen miles from the Albanian frontier, was the last town to be held by the Serbs before they abandoned the last foot of their native soil.

Mr. Gordon-Smith has now reached Durazzo, and will cable from there his experiences during the Albanian part of the retreat.

## By GORDON GORDON-SMITH. [By Cable to The Tribune.]

Prizrend (by courier to Durazzo), Dec. 7.—When I arrived at mess of the headquarters staff it was clear that some momentous decision was impending. Officers of various sections of the Serbian army were standing about in groups discussing the situation with grave faces. The fact that the Serbian government headquarters, the staff of the King and the Crown Prince, who was commander in chief of the army, were together in the same town for the first time for months showed that the situation had reached its most critical point.

During lunch my vis-a-vis, a major of a "section des operations," informed me that the first act of the great Serb tragedy had reached its conclusion. The news had just been received that the last desperate effort to break through the Bulgarian lines at Krivolak and march on Ussub had failed. As a result the whole of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces were concentrating on Prizrend.

Two Courses Open to Serbs.

Only two courses remained. Either unconditional surrender or the withdrawal of the King and government and what remained of the army into Albania. It was the latter course which had been decided upon.

The troops were ordered to find their way into Albania by three routes: Prizrend-Scutari via Lium Koula, Prizrend-Scutari via Ipek and Andrievitcha, and Prizrend-Durazzo via Dibra and El Basan.

The route to Scutari via Lium Koula was that chosen for the royal household, the government and headquarters staff. As it is the longest and most difficult of the three routes the choice was somewhat mysterious, but I understand that there were political reasons for it which escape the ken of the uninitiated.

For months preceding the German-Bulgarian attack warnings that King Ferdinand was pledged to the Central Powers were ceaselessly telegraphed from Nish, Bucharest and Athens. To these the Allies turned a deaf ear, assuring the Serbians that Bulgaria was about to join the Quadruple Alliance.

The negotiation of the 250,000,000-franc gold loan in Berlin, the conclusion of the Turko-Bulgarian treaty and the official congratulations sent by the Vice-President of the Sobranje to the Kaiser on his victories in Poland could not shake this robust faith. The Allies continued to offer a part of Serbian Macedonia and the Greek towns of Garvallo, Drama and Seres and Rumanian Dabrouches to Bulgaria in payment and thereby

## MANILA RISING NIPPED BY RAID

Germans Reported to Plan U-Boat Base in the Island's Harbors.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Manila, Dec. 30.—To forestall an outbreak similar to the one which marked Christmas Eve last year, the police raided to-day several houses in Manila and the suburbs, and were rewarded by the capture in the making of a fine little revolution. Seditious documents, flags of the secret Filipino society of the Katipunan, and seals and commissions issued by rebel officers fell into the hands of the officials.

Numerous arrests were made. There is believed by well informed Americans to be a widespread movement on foot, backed by the followers of Artemio Ricarte, who on several occasions has been a thorn in the side of the insular government. The Harrison administration is doing its best to prevent the unrest from becoming known, but those who are familiar with present conditions place little credence in its hopeful statements.

To add to the seriousness of the situation, it is known that consuls of the Allies here have notified the government that submarines are being shipped piecemeal to Manila by the Germans, with the evident intention of putting them together and using some part of the islands for a base from which to prey on their enemies' shipping in the China Sea and nearby Pacific. There are numerous out of the way harbors in the islands which would furnish an ideal base for such operations, well sheltered from observers.

In last year's Christmas outbreak fifty insurgents were arrested after firing into the guards at the Botanical Gardens. Quick work by the army and the loyal constabulary put an end to the revolt, but it was some months before conditions in the outlying provinces became tolerable for unarmed Americans.

"The government at that time tried to make light of the situation, but strong guards were placed at vital points and for some nights the garrisons in the affected districts slept on their arms."

## CONTRABAND ON PEACE ARK

Oscar II Carried 55 Bags of Rubber for Teutons, Says London.

London, Dec. 29.—A British official statement issued to-night says:

"It is ascertained that fifty-five bags of rubber, all consigned to a well known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds."

"The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the postoffice for immediate transmission to its destination."

The Oscar II is the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kikwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. She was delayed for more than twenty-four hours, but allowed to proceed on December 16.

## PARIS TO HAVE MORE LIGHT

General Maunoury Thinks It Can Be Granted Without Danger.

Paris, Dec. 29.—General Michael Joseph Maunoury, Military Governor of Paris, in a statement given to the "Matin," expressed the opinion that the capital might be more brilliantly lighted without adding to the risk of air raids.

The general said that he was inquiring into the question and if the results bore out his belief a return would be made to almost normal lighting.

## STILL SHELL FORT POR

Italians' Fire Disperses Troops and Convoys in Village.

Rome, Dec. 29.—The War Office to-day made public the following official communication:

"In the Giudicaria Valley our artillery continued its bombardment of Fort Por, and also fired upon the village of Por, where movements of troops and convoys were observed. The troops and convoys were dispersed."

"The activity of small detachments made some progress for us in the zone around the confluence of the Lenodi Vallara Torrent and on the Adige. In the valley of the Sugana the enemy's artillery lightly attacked Borgo, Castelnuovo and Strigno, but without damage."

On the heights west of Gorizia and on the Carso the enemy vainly tried by bombing operations to disturb our work of strengthening our lines, which is being actively pursued."

## LOSES IN LUSITANIA SUIT

Widow Cannot Collect Death Damages, Court Rules.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 29.—The claim of Mrs. Thekla Anna Foley, of this city, for damages under the New Jersey workmen's compensation law, for the death of her husband, an employee of a rubber company, who lost his life on the torpedoed steamship Lusitania, was dismissed by Judge Marshall in the Mercer County Court to-day.

Mrs. Foley contended that her husband, who had been directed to go to the home office of the company in London, died in the performance of his duty.

The court held that the destruction of the Lusitania by a German submarine was not a risk reasonably incident to the employment of the deceased.

## GERMANS PLAN OFFER OF NEW TERMS TO U.S.

Bernstorff Reaches Agreement With Lansing.

## WILSON INSISTS ON DISAVOWAL

New Move Has Important Bearing on Ancona Case, Says Capital.

Washington, Dec. 29.—New proposals from Germany for a settlement of the Lusitania controversy—proposals which the Berlin Foreign Office hopes will be acceptable to the United States—are expected to be presented to the State Department next week. The negotiations between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, it is understood, recently progressed to a point where a settlement was expected at Christmas. To-day, it is said, the German proposals resulting from these conversations probably would arrive soon after New Year's Day.

Information received here indicates that the Berlin Foreign Office is anxious to end the controversy, in spite of adverse public opinion said to have been aroused by the American request for withdrawal of the German naval and military attaches and the demands on Austria-Hungary as a result of the sinking of the Ancona.

The present status of the negotiations is very closely guarded. The United States has contended all along for a disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania and reparation for the American lives lost. A proposal by Germany to arbitrate the question of indemnity was rejected. It has since been suggested that Germany might make reparation with the understanding that it would involve no admission of wrongdoing.

No agreement, it is understood, will satisfy the United States unless it contains something in the nature of a disavowal, but Germany contends that her instructions to submarine commanders to discontinue such attacks as that on the Lusitania is the most effective disavowal that could be given.

It is regarded here as especially significant that a settlement of the Lusitania case should become imminent at a time when Teutonic diplomatic circles are represented as being prepared for a diplomatic break between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

A clearing up of the Lusitania case, officials believe, would have an important bearing on the controversy pending with Vienna. That situation remained unchanged to-night, without word from Ambassador Penfield or any official indication of when Austria's reply to Secretary Lansing's renewed demands might be expected.

## Two Groups in Congress Plan Moves on Wilson

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 29.—Efforts undertaken by two divergent groups in Congress to make trouble for the President in the Ancona case came to light to-day, following a report that Mr. Wilson was planning to lay the whole subject before Congress. One group, composed largely of "cotton" statesmen, will oppose any effort to bring matters to a crisis with the German powers unless equally drastic measures are taken to break Great Britain's cotton blockade.

The other group, made up of men who have felt that the administration's policy was weak and vacillating, plans to bring the whole question of international relations to the floor, and will ask why a break is imminent with Austria when the more serious case of the sinking of the Lusitania has been allowed to drag along for almost a year without result.

No advice of any kind came from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to-day, and Washington has settled down to await the arrival of the Austrian reply in the conviction that it will be entirely unfavorable. Already discussion has turned to what the next step of this government will be, but officials refuse to discuss the subject before the receipt of the Austrian note.

May Delay Action for Months.

It is certain that if the President carries out his reported intention of submitting a statement of the whole situation to Congress before breaking relations a vigorous fight will take place, and that action will be delayed, possibly for months. The opposition to his attitude from both sides is so strong that the whole course of foreign relations since the opening of the war will be brought into the discussion, and few Senators will let slip the opportunity to express their opinions.

The most vigorous attack is expected from those who consider Mr. Wilson's whole course weak and involving the sacrifice of American honor and security. Their chief argument, if the Ancona case is submitted to them, will be that he has deliberately forced a break with a power where there